Thomas A. Stevens has been commissioned by the New York World to go to Africa and find Stanley and Emin Bey, and incidentally to make himself acquainted with all the details of the Arab slave trade. This is the gentleman who went round the world on a bicycle for that lively magazine. Outing, and his perseverance, courage and promptitude of resource are as conspicuous as the same qualities in Henry M. Stanley. He goes by the way of Zanzibar, and has acquired a fund of information respecting the regions he will have to traverse, that has been published by the World, and forms very interesting reading. It seems that the table land beyond the frontiers of Zanzibar is occupied by the Massai, a people who are thorough free-booters and whose way of living has something in it that recalls the heroes of Homer, and is much more Hellenic than moral. The territory of these Moon men, as they call themselves, reaches to the eastern shores of the Victoria Nyanza, and marches with the land of Uganda, which is now in possession of the Arabs. Stevens proposes to get through these hostile countries somehow, but one does not quite understand upon what he bases his hopes of success, and this information shows that Stanley was right in choosing the western route in spite of its delays. Single travelers may slip through from Zanzibar without great difficulty, but an expedition bearing supplies seems certain of being plundered, if not massacreed, either among the Massai or in Uganda.

The new gospel of humanity had a striking illustration in Philadelphia a few days ago. The woman's branch of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals presented a gold medal to Keeper Shannon of the Zoo, for bravery in entering the hyena's cage and preventing one of them from choking to death on a piece of meat. The hyenas were only recently made captive, and it was only by the exercise of a good deal of agility that Shannon, aided by the head heeper, Bryne, escaped serious injury. It is not publishing the report of decisions by the Bryne, escaped serious injury. It is not long since the effort to protect docile and useful animals from cruel treatment was regarded as a foolish craze. and even pessimists will admit that the world is growing better when men will risk injury from noxious and dangerous animals to save their lives, and get gold medals for doing it.

Lillie Devereux Blake said at the woman's suffrage meeting in Washington: "Men speak of the inferlority of women. Why, woman's money fitted out the boats that brought the discoverers over to America; woman's money fitted out the Mayflower: the American flag was designed by a woman, and in the senate. the American national bird is a hen! Yes, it is. You have all heard of the famous war eagle, "Old Abe," who accompanied a Wisconsin regiment all through the war. Well, after the fighting was all over, "Old Abe" was taken to Madison in the state of Wisconsin, to end his days in honorable retirement; and he spent all his leisure time in laying eggs." It is probable that the walls of the sacred edifice never before echoed such screams of laughter as this splendid thrust evoked.

California thinks it ought to be represented in President Harrison's cabinet, because that state is the geographical center of the United States. Geographically this is true. The most eastern point of the United States is Quadley Head, Me., while the extreme western point of this country is Atton, one of the islands of the Alcutian archipelago, off Alaska. Strange to say, California lies midway between these extremities if estimated in statute miles. It is hard to see how General Harrison can resist this clinching argument, and no doubt would be anxious to give California the desired seat-provided, of course, that state can produce the man best qualified to take his seat in the administration.

New York State's serious problem is in its prisons. Sing Sing hold 1,558 men confined, yet but 652 of these can be employed. The great majority suffer an enforced idleness that becomes maddening. The law that protects free labor forbids the use of these convicts to any greater extent than is necessary for the manufacture and repair of articles used in the state's institutions.

But little snow has fallen in the mountain ranges of Colorado and the fact is beginning to create alarm that the water supply in the state will be considerably diminished. Such a condition of affairs would cause great hardships to the farmers of that region as well as to other industries depend ing on the mountain streams.

WORK RESUMED.

Michigan Legislators Have Returned From their Vacation,

A Short Session Probable The legislature re-convened on the 12th inst. It is evident that the present session will be a short one. Very few matters of public importance have as yet come before

the legislature. the legislature.

In the house, the first morning after the vacation there was an avalanche of petitions and 2s notices of the introduction of bills. Among the former was a petition from Mrs. Helen C. Jenkins and 15 other Detroit women urging appointment of an equal suffrage standing committee to re-ceive petitious and listen to delegates adg equal suffrage. The speaker referred the petition to the com-

The sweeping act which classes all trusts and combinations as unlawful conspiracies, and will assure a long and productive per-iod of litigation, if it becomes a law, has been carefully reviewed by Isaac P. Christiancy, ex-chief justice of the supreme court, and is again in the hands of its author, Senator Holbrook. The bill's third section, which classes agents and retailers of articles controlled in price by trusts or combinations as being guilty of misdemean ors has been dropped entirely, Judg Christiancy substituting for it an entirely

The Latimer murder gave Representative Wachtel material for a bill which provides that any person who murders or attempts to murder any one from whom they would inherit property, shall be disinherited in addition to the usual penalties.

The bill to provide a home for feeble minded children has struck a snag in the

The judiciary committees of the two ouses will hold a meeting on the evening of Feb. 27 to listen to a discussion of the merits of the libel bill.

The state board of agriculture has elected Ira H. Butterfield of Lapeer to the vacancy on the board caused by the resignation of Geo. R. Horton of Lenawee. Franklin Wells of Constantino was reflected presi-

A bill has been introduced in the house authorizing the city of Detroit to bond itself for \$.00,000 for the improvement of the

Mr. Dee's bill prohibiting any municipal or state officer from holding office consecu-tively for more than eight years was reported by the committee on state affairs in house the other morning with an amend-ment making it applicable to Wayne county alone. The bill was then referred to a special committee composed of the Wayne delegation, with Mr. Dee as chairman.

The general land tax bill has been re orted adversely by the house judiciary

Bills have been introduced in both house and senate to repeal the law of 1887 relative to sending first-timers to the Detroit house of correct on. Capt. Nicholson secured the ssage of the law these bills seek to repeal

Citizens of Menominee county petition the legislature to amend the law so that railroads in the upper peninsula may not charge more than three cents a mile for assenger fares.

Senator Griffey has a bill appropriating ot to exceed \$10,000 to complete ration of the walls of the capital. The work so far has been very well done, and there is an expressed desire to see it finished with out more delay.

A bill appropriating \$200,000 for the erec tion of a state house of correction for wom en has been introduced,

The logislative committee of the G.A.R. ask the legislature to give preference to old soldiers in public works and in all offices except those filled by the governor's ap-pointment; to authorize municipalities and grand army posts to erect buildings jointly, as they are empowered to do under the Ohio leave and to make certain amondments to law; and to make certain amendments to the law incorporating grand army posts.

Two railroad bills have been introduced One was by Mr. Gilmor requiring all railroads to sell thousand mile tickets for \$20. The other was Sona tor Gorman's bill, which limits the charges for a single berth, chair or sofa in a sleeping or parlor car for 24 hours or less to 75 cents a section to \$1.50 and a state room to \$1.

The Detroit exposition bill has passed both and been signed by the governor

A bill has been introduced to repeal the et under which the Michigan crop report is published.

A bill has been introduced to provide for the electric ligating of the Michigan asy-lum for the insanc, and for the construction of a chapel and amusement hall Representative Angerer has introduced a

bill providing that when local boards of health are unable to cope with outbreaks of smallpox or other contagious diseases they may draw on the county treasurer. The total amount of relief thus furnished is not to exceed \$1,500.

Under the present condition of things the Kent county register of deeds gets \$10,000 net in fees out of the office every year. Representative Killean has introduced a bill to nake the office a salaried one, with a maxi mum salary of \$3,000.

A memorial is being prepared by the mili-tary authorities asking the leg slature for 85,000 to be expended in sending six com-panies of state troops and the governor and his staff to New York to take part in the centennial celebration of Washington's in-auguration. If the money is appropriated the companies will be selected by competi-tive examination. tive examination.

A concurrent resolution has been presented to the house for the appointment of three senators and five representatives to attend the inter-state convention at St. Louis, Mo., the inter-state convention to the beef and 12, to investigate the beef and

The senate has elected Senator J. Wright

Gidoings "temporary president," intending that he shall fill the chair in the absence or that he shall fill the chair in the absence or disability of President pro ton Bail. The death of Licut.-Gov. Macdonald leaves the senate with but one presiding officer. The exact official position of Senator Giddings is an unsettled question. There is no con-stitutional or statutory provision regarding it. All other vacancies in state offices may All other vacancies in state offices may it. All other vacancies in state offices may be filled by appointment by the governor excepting the place of lieutenant governor. When that is vacant the president pro temof the senate tikes the chair and in case of the death, disability or resignation of the governor, becomes the acting Governor. When he assumes the duties of acting governor, his seat in the senate health of the control of th ecting governor, his seat in the senate becomes vacant. The constitution recogn se comes vacant. The constitution recognizes no officer of the senate competent to sign bills but the lieutenant governor and the president proton. If Senator Ball should be absent the senate can elect another neuter president proton, but in doing so would depose Ball. An informal ballot gave him twenty two votes, and one each for Senators Galbraith, Fox, Holbreok and Wener, or the formal ballot (lithless to the control of the senators of of the Wisner; on the formal ballot Giddings re-ceived thirty votes, all the number present. He was excerted to the chair by Senators Chapman and Galbraith and made a pleas-ant little speech of thanks for the honor

THE DEAD UTE CHIEF.

A Wlord Story of Old Colorow, Late Leader of the White River Indlans.

"Of all the wicked wild Indians who for fifty years have infested the border, old Chief Colorow, who died the other day at the White River Agency, was worst," said Henry Fitzsimmons, a post trader of the White River, to an Examiner representative at the Grand yesterday.

"I have been in the White River Valley for fourteen years past and know old Col-orow intimately. I also know Sapovonaro, who is to succeed the dead Chief. familiar with the Meeker massacre, led by Colorow and consummated by him in all its flendish cruelty. I would have been killed in 79, when the Utes went on the warpath had I not got out. As it was, I lost all my goods, my building was burned, and I got back to find myself totally ruined. You remember that the Utes killed N. C. Meeker, the agent then, who was trying to conduct the agency on humanitarian principles. He had been an associate of Horace Greeley on the New York Tribune and thought that by kindness the Utes could be induced to stay on the reservation and learn

"Tuey killed him without a moment's varning, as well as about thirty attaches of he agoney, and carried away Mrs. Mesker, and her daughter Rose into captivity. Their activity was worse than death. After the cantivity was worse than death. After the ladies were rescaled, and after Major Thoraburg and others of the United States corps were killed, the Utes quieted down, and Miss Mecker was given a government position in Washington, where she soon after died.

"Now what I wanted to tell you is that after the government had failed to punish Colorow and others of the Utes for this erime, and it was a certain thing that nothing would be done with them, they began to

Colorow and others of the Utes for this crime, and it was a certain thing that nothing would be done with them, they began to covertly beast of their deeds. Old Colorow would seer and smile, and say that he always knew the government would not hang them, or punish them in any way, that it dare not. He said to me thus though he knew that the Indians did not have many friends among the whiles of Colorado and Utah, they had plenty of them elsewhere, and that he had never best afraid of the consequences.

"In regard to the Me siers, mother and daughter, he simply laughed. I tell you that if ever there was an unhanged villain it was that old Chief Colorow, and every body on the White River knows it too well. Colorow always was a hard crizen. He began when a boy, and he killed more people than he was years old, though he was seventy when he died. His band was about as marderous, too, as they could be. I could elte many individual instances of their perfay, how they befriended frontiersmen only to kill them, and how they killed emigrants bound to Utah and California.

"It is enough to say that Colorow is dead, and that White River people are not sorry. The Utes are no doubt staying their best horses now, and making ready for a big funeral and pow-wow. There will be no tears among the white people at the burish of this outlaw."—San Francisco Examiner.

CHENONCEAUX.

The Celebrated French Chateau that Adelina Fatti Is Reported to Have Eought.

The London Standard, speaking of the hateau of Chenonecaux, which is reported o have become the property of Adelina

"The inhabitants of every land are apt to

think their own chateau and historic monu ments the finest in the world, but if the question could be submitted to international suffrage Chenonecaux would win a very high place indeed. Engravings and photographs of it are more common probably than those of any dwelling-house in Europe not netually royal, and they dwell in the memory. This is owing to the unique plan and site of the structure. Beyond any doubt Chenon ceaux is a beautiful, and above all a striking edifice. But it belongs to that order of fine things which look best in a picture, especially a photograph. The vast latter of Catherine de Medici upon French art is no Catherine de Medici upon French art is no-where seen so clearly as in these chateaux of the Loire. It may be said that of the royal residences she transformed every one excepting Chambord, where also very great works were executed for her. All of her pleasure houses Catherine loved Chenon-ceaux best. She took it practically by force from Diane de Poitiers and never ceased to realish and adornit. It remained in appraises ish and adorn it. Itra of the crown, at least of the blood royal, for nearly 200 years, when the duc de Bourhou sold it to M. Dupin, a fermier general. The chateau then became a rendezvous of wits, philosophers, poets, and litterateurs. All the great names of France in this category speciated with it, and not a few English wrote plays, verses, and music for the en-tertainment of the society. Nothing eise in particular ever happened at Chenomeaux. Kings and queens have lived and loved there—above all, have mourned, every variety of pageant has been displayed, but no his crical event that we recall is associated torical event that we recall is associated with the spot. The revolution itself could not break these peaceful traditions. The mild sans-cullottes of the neighborhood invited Mme. Dupin to destray her titles of nobility, and upon compliance left her unmolested, it was the nephew of this lady who sold the historic chateau to U. Peleuse, whose widow, owing to painful circumstances only too well known to all the world, now offers it for sale to the highest bidder."

A DUKE AND A TIGER.

A Narrow Escape in a Jungle of Northern India.

The Duke of Orleans and his cousin. Prince Henry, of the same family, have been tiger-hunting in India, and with the usual narrow escape from the brute's claves Mounted upon elephants they were in the lead of the hunt, when a tigress which had been fired upon uttacked the duke's elephant, and, leaping upon its side, clung to one of the steps of the howdah, or elephant saddle, in which the duke was riding From this point the ani...al began to climb, and for one terrible moment it seconed as if

would leap into the howdah and se rider tried in vain to fire at the tiger;

the elephant bounded and plunged so vio-lently that it was impossible to get a shot. All at once the elephant ran under a tree and

All at once the elephant ran under a tree and the dake's gun was caught in the branches and broken in two.

It was a terrible moment. Prince Henry, from his elephant, tried to get a shot at the tiger, but the liger was now so near the duke that he did not dare to fire for fear of

dilice that he aid not dure to her for lear of killing his cousin.

Just at this moment the step of the how-dah broke under the weight of the tiger, which fell to the ground, and then quickly took to flight. She was followed and killed.

—Philade.phia Times. An Embarrassing Situation. In a shy, embarrassed way he began: Would you, Miss Clara-or-er-could you

or, that is to say-h'm-this is really dis-

MELODRAMA OF CHILDHOOD. IN A CIRCLE OF DEAD WOLVES.

The Resources of Children who Find Thomselves Companionless.

Lonely children particularly develop the dramatizing faculty, creating companions, as, lacking toys, they are ingenious at inventing playthings. A brotherless and sisteriess 4 year old of my acquaintance, taken upon a journey, gave her fond mother some sensation, the little one being overheard reciting to a friendly stranger the outrageous pranks, including theft, assault and battery and incendiarism, to which her "big brother Peter" was addleted. As an offset to the disgrace of this relationship, she dwelt with sweet enthusiasm upon the winning traits of her "little sister, Sally On being questioned by mother, it appeared that this hypothetical brother and sister were very distinct realities to the solitary child, not for a long time would she drop them from the lists of

As a child, my record for truth telling and ingenuousness of behavior was never impeached; yet I recall instances of mental hicanery, which, had they been made ratent, would have sufficed to raise grave subts in the minds of my natural protect ors whether I should not become a perjure of the blackest stamp. Well do I recall that dull, rainy afternoon, when, open air sports being out of the question, I cost about some novel entertainment in doors. I had heard of the extraordinary delusions which had select upon a relative of mine while in the delirium of a fover. I, too, would be delirious, see visions and talk wildly. I succeeded so well at this kind of frighting that not only was no tender nother. delirious, see visions and talk wildly. I succeeded so well at this kind of frigning that not only was my tender niother alarmed, but I myself became genuinely ill unnerved by the vividness of my own firments and the blood chilling enaracter of my own insoherent utterances. Also, I well remember being taken to the photographer's, and the luguisticus result attending the united efforts of the "artist," my parents—and myself. However exhorted to smile, the record of each experiment showed a uniform grimness of pursed lips, saucer eyes and signity corrugated brows. The "infant sphinx," as this photograph was afterward known in the family, was often chandestinely inspected by me with extreme delight. Before and during the operation I had resolved that II were to have my picture taken I would look noble (synenymous in my mind with severe). That I had succeeded in my design was the fond impression rotained for reveral years. Beside this witness to the theatrical impulse in children might be place1 another portrait which was lately shown me—that of a laughing eved, dimpling, equertish Laluge face. The lady whose child self is thus shaintly memorialized tells me that the motive of the sister was to "look as though my succeeder." It add not kissed me." It was

otive of the sister was to "look as though y sweetheart had just kissed me!" It was is same off who, having been corrected by his mother, conceived a plan for lacerating the heart of the injurious perent. Her eyes being at the height of their showers fit, she caught up a precious crimson bound picture book, and, bending over it, let fall upon its admired cover two great tear drops, with infinite satisfaction watching the spreading circles of stata which in future years should so poignantly repreach the maternal despot-The little red book is still extant, and I have seen it, with its twin hierographs expressive of so much naivete and linesse.—Atlantic Monthly. mother, conceived a plan for laceratia tie Monthly

FOSSIL REPTILE TRACKS. Where There Is to Be Found an In-

exhaustible Supply. The recent publication in the New York imes of a resume of Dr. E. H. Barbour's treatise on the first discovery in America of the bird-like feetprints in stone at South Hadley, Mass., has created interest at Yale college in this interesting study. The col lection of fossil footprints at Yale is said to be the finest in the world. It is for the bird tracks that the Portland (Conn.) brown stone quarries are so wildly known. Those quarries have been of the greatest assist ice to geologists in establishing much that is already known of the engient reptiles in

habiting the Connecticut river vailey. A delegation of Yale students is to visit be quarries this week. Prof. Rice of Middletown, Conn., who agrees with the eminent geologist, Prof. J. D. Dana, that the tracks are those of reptiles and amphibia, says that the Connecticut river sondstone was deposited in a long, narrow estuary extending from New Haven nearly to the northern boundary of Massachusetts Its geological age is triussic. The sand ris geological age is transac. The samu-stone lies in horizontal strata, and every few feet there is a well-defined horizontal crack. On lifting a flat section of the stone the tracks are found on the surface of the stone beneath, with corresponding pro-jections of the upper stone fitting into them. All writers agree that the ampublians were of large size. Some walked as bipeds on feet that made tracks sixteen and twenty inches long and almost as broad, with a stride of three feet, indicating a beight of fully twelve feet. Tracks of much smaller fore feet are sometimes found. A hand-some trail of twenty-two consecutive tracks of one of these biped amphibians was laid open at Portland in 1874. It was that of the dinesure or terrible lizard, a true reptile, which had its bind feet three toed like birds.

which had its hind feet three tood like birds. For many years they were regarded solely as bird tracks.

The late Edward Hitchcock, father of State Geologist Hitchcock of New Hampshire and a famous writer on geological top. i.e. was the first to assign to these fossil tracks their true significance. His views were received with increducity only a few The Portland quarrymen find the tracks

requently and keep the best. One of the aid yesterday: "We can furnish bi racks for all the scientists in Christendo The supply under ground is inexhausnible, but it takes time to uncover it."

Emperor William's Health.

The German papers are full of articles egarding the health of the German Emperor Dr. Hennet, the specialist on diseases of the ear, declares that the emperor's or gans of hearing are affected by chronic pur plent otitis with intermittent pains. He states that the affection may lead to meningitis, should the aural inflammation spread o the cerebral tissues, or to the formation of an abscess on the brain. Should an ab-scess form, it may be necessary to resort to trepanning, and if the inflammation vemains local an operation would probably successful. Dr. Hennet does not take t successful. Dr. Hennet does not take the same view as other German doctors, but considers the Emperor's case very serious though at present, had it assumed its worse aspect, the truth could not be concealed from the public. It is a curious coincidence from the public. It is a curious coincidence that, apropos of the emperor's mulady, no fewer than twenty-five articles on otitis have appeared in Germany. I hear from trustworthy sources that the emperor is looking ill and is alarmed about himself, having insisted on being told the opinion of the German doctors regarding his condition.—London World.

Not Our Fault,

We want it distinctly understood that we tressing, it's all new to me-er-I was going to remark, Miss Clara—" "Oh, don't be embarrassed, Mr. Gusty," said the girl with modest encouragement: "pray go on and —" "Would you," he blurted out, "he good enough to lend me a nickle to get back home with?"—Harper's Bazar.

We want it distinctly understood that we had nothing whatever to do with the unfortunate incident that occurred on Jackass hill last Tuesday evening. Mrs. Gen. Featherstone issued cards for a high coffee, and most of the elite of the town had gathered at her two-story abode, when the sher-iff screened down and took away screen reis.

A Terrible Fight Between a Pack of the Brutes and Two Minnesota

The facts have just been made public of an occurrence which would not have been believed possible by the residents of the neighboring towns, says a Minneapolis special to the New York World. Two men, with their guns and a dog, were out hunting near Fergus Falls, when they came across a deserted cabin in the woods in a lonesome spot about seven miles from the city. On approaching the shanty the dog began to show signs of fear, and finally with a yelp of terror, turned and ran away. The men were surprised at the dog's behavior, and one of them stepped to the window and looked in. The sight he beheld was a startling one. In the middle of the floor lay a man with

his clothes torn completely off and his body lacerated in a terrible manner. In one hand was grasped an ax covered with blood, and around him lay eleven huge gray wolves. One of the beasts was not quite dead, and lay snapping and snarling at the newcomers until silenced by a shot from a revolver. In a corner lay the partially eaten body of another man, who grasped an empty revolver, In one hand and a bloody knife in the other. The first man was still living, and soon after he had been removed to Fergus Falls and had received medical treatment be told hi ory. He was William Eurory, a farmer, eccompanied by August Melleck, he had one on a funt, and on reaching the vicinity the cabin he had heard wolves howing. of the cauin he had heard wolves howling. The two hunters were not ufraid, for, as a general thing, the beasts will not attack a man, and Emory and M Heck thought they would try to kill one or two for the bounty on their scalps. Emory shot one, whereupon the whole pack instead of running away, made a furious attack on the men, compelling them to run for refuge into the cabin. The door was broken so that they could not shut it, and the smarling hungry brutes followed them into the shanty, where a desperate fight for life ensued. Emory struck one of the animals with his gun, breaking

perate fight for life ensued. Emory struck one of the animals with his gun, breaking it, and then seized an old ax which iny on the floor. But for the death of his companion he would have undoubtly come out of the fight without serious injury. Melleck killed two wolves with his revolver, and wounded another, and then began fighting with his kinife. The animals made a rush at him, and he slipped to the floor, when they all pounced on his prostrate body, and Emory saw his companion tern to process. they all pounced on his prostrate body, and Emory saw his componion form to pieces without being able to render him any a sistance, as he was being attacked in the same way by the others. Emory remembered killing five with his ax, and disabling others after which he fell to the floor from exhaustion, and knew no more until he found himself on the ground, with the men pouring water on his face. He will ultimately recover, although one of his hands has been amputated, the wolves having caten the fesh to the bone. His right cheek was torn nearly off, and his neck and breast were literally torn to shreds. The remains of Meileck were taken to Fergus Falls, where they were buried.

The carcasses of twelve wolves were segured and the marks on their bodies were

The carcasses of twelve wolves were secured and the marks on their bodies were proof of the terrible battle which had raged in the lonely cabin. The bounty on their scalps and the value of their skins will suffice to pay Emory's doctor's bills. These wolves have been a constant meaner to farmers, having carried off a large amount of stock, and on reveral occasions have chased children. This is probably the last pack in this section, which was formerly overrun with them, and the farmers will raise a purse for the injured man, who has succeeded in ridding the neighborhood of them.

"A Well Rounded, Happy Life,"

If, as it is claimed, happiness is one object of living, is it certain that large wealth cans unalloyed felicity! The pessession of wealth is a good thing. No one but a ool derides those who seek to make money gitimately, but wealth, when suddenly obtained, rarely brings contentment. Men must se educated to the enjoyment of wealth; cy cannot acquire the art of even spendng money judiciously in a moment, or even the knowledge how to use wealth to their wn advantage. Men who acquire a forune by slow degrees ripen into a knowledge of its proper use. Rapidly acquired for tunes bring with them aspirations which are never satisfied. The world is not to pro-test the demands of such men. You may 'ake the bluebook of any city of even a few years ago and there will be the names of scores of man who floated to the surface upand their brief careers of prosperity, which many, no doubt, envied, have terminated, earthaps, in dishonor, but more frequently in poverty, the result of having obtained in a poverty, the result of having obtained in a year that which if it had come by degrees would have been kept, for then they would have attached a proper value to their wealth. "When I spend borrowed money," remarked a spendthrit, "I don't seem as if I was spending anybody, s money." So it is with wealth. Lightly come, lightly go. Money nonestly and laboriously carned is apt to stick, for the hand that has nardened and the brow that has sweat in securing it are powerful reminders of its proper value. A well rounded, happy life is not to be built up by feverish speculation brought on by a y feverish speculation brought on by a aste to become rich; but a life reaches its allest perfection and acquires its greatest for enjoyment when by m rowth its roots strike deep into the soil of ermanent prosperity, and its branches in-cease slowly till it reaches fullest legiti-ate maturity.—Boston Journal.

Dector and Patient. When I consider what the education of a

loctor entails, what endless, study and inestigation, what patient labor; when I reflect upon the continual risks that he must take, the continual self-control that he must nave, balanced by continual compassion; when I remember how he is ever contending in a face-to-face and hand-to-hand enunter with disease and death; I think that ne should be an industrious and thoughtful. a brave and noble gentleman. To the invalid he is more. He is the master mechanic of what may be a very troublesome machine. He is the autocrat of the table and of the edging, of raiment and exercise. His advent is the event of the day. His utterances are ornedlar, his nod Olympian. His learning is boundless, his wit irrestible, his goodness not to be disputed. He takes the responsibility of living off shoulders which iremble beneath it, assumes the battle with pain, and lights the sick man's duel for him. He condones the cowardice of sbrinking zerves and puts them to sleep. He en-courages and stimulates and bolsters the

Surfferer into shape again.

There is no relationship on earth like this between doctor and patient. He owns me, owns at least this arm he set when I was a boy, and these lungs whose every wheeze and sputter he recognizes as I do the voice and spatter he recognizes as I do the voice of a familiar acquaintance. The mother who bore me has not so intimate a knowledge of my peculiarities, my penchauts and antipathies; no friend, however faithful, is so tolerant of my faults or has such an easy way of curing them. He reconciles me to myself by a quieting powder, and starts me fair with the world once more.—Scribner.

Centipedes in Mexico

A letter from the Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, to the Memphis Avalanche says: "Did you hill last Tuesday evening. Mrs. Gen. ever have a big centipede run up your trous and—" "Would you," he blurted out, "he good enough to lend me a nick to get back home with?"—Harper's Bazar.

A Sweet Little Boy,

At Maripa, in Colombia, a little boy not 12 years of age a short time ago stole some money from a house and then frowned two children—one 5 and the other 9 years of age

—who had seen him commit the theft.

Fentherstone issued earls for a high cafee, and make for a high cafee, and ment of a Mexican who had, and the thing stock there until his back was caressed with a hot iron. They take hold with all their numerous sharp teeth and will not turn loose till it thunders, unless something bot like a lighted cigar is rubbed upon its back. One ran out from under my desk not long ago, but my ponder-ous foot crushed him into an unrecognizable mass before he had a chance to do me any be like home in the sheriff.—Arizona Kicker.

The Crusade Against the Inauguration Ball.

We notice that certain clergymen have started a crusade against the Inauguration ball, and this has led to a general revival of the discussion regarding the propriety of the dance, says the Brooklyn Eugle. Like the Mermon church, dancing is being de nounced by a number of zealous critics as "a relie of barb rism." Unfortunately there is a great deal of truth in the charge, and in the light of an advancing civilization the admission is all the more painful. That our barbarian ancestors knew how to dance there can be no question. They were not familiar with the scope and glide of the waltz; the "Boston dip" was entirely anknown to them: neither did they wear swallowfails and satin neekties, but they danced for all that. It is probable that they were a little more gleeful than usual when they circled round a brave who was to furnish the evening meal, but modern historians de not dwell at length on that point. For present purposes, however, it is sufficient to know that the wild denizens of the forest were not unfamiliar with the dance, and singular as it may appear, we are also in debted to them for many things in vogue to this duy, which may just as fairly be classed as "relics of barbarism." That our savage ancestors walked is not disputed by even the most accurate chroniclers. More-over they drank and smoked, and liked to list-n to the music of the tom tom. These customs, in a barbaric age, were not deem-ed unworthy of consure, and authough en-lightenment and culture have brought improvement the line of origion has assuredly not been obliterated. We do not care to be too analytical in our discussion of the subject, nor enter into prolonged controversy as to the merits of the Darwinian theory, but, getting down to the essence of things, is there anything we do which is not to some extent, at least, identified with the barbaric era! Are we not ourselves "relies of barbarisms". If this be abmitted, if, in truth, it be conceded that we are indebted to the barbarians for eating, walking, sleeping, singing, drinking and a vast number of other useful and necessary habits, why select one minor legacy as an object of attack? The centuries have naturally brought progress just as the waltr is the refinement of the Indian's dance of joy, but that is no reason why we should despise our ancient gifts. Indeed, if all the good things of life traceable to savage origin were climina od, there would be precious little left for which to sing hallefulan. rovement the line of origion has assuredly

ing hallelujuh.
In this relation some of the opinions ex-In this relation some of the opinions expressed by Brookyin elergymen are interacting. Dr. Hall thinks that dencing is "all right." Father Francioli says that "dancing itself is not sinfal, but is at times made so by circumstance." Dr. Storrs is "not particularly opposed to dancing ordinarily:" Dr. Kendig thinks "dancing proper if the dancers dance with principle:" Rev. J. C. Ager thinks "dancing an innocent manusement if conducted in an innocent manuser—all of which views are practically the ment if conducted in an intocent manner"—all of which views are practically the same. The opinious of ministers, it should be remembered, are coverned by the views entertained by their congregations; and when a ball is proposed for any charitable object it is certainly noticeable that the dominies are the very last to camplain. There must be discrimination in all things. Public sentiment is agreed that some of the wild orgies called bulls which occur in New York every year, and which have long being been York every year, and which have long been a disgrace to the metr polis, should be discontinued, but then public sent ment is also agreed that our admirable charity balls described to the continued. serve no hing but encouragement. If, however, as some parsons declare, nearly half of the American people would be found opposed to the dance in any form, it might be worth while to test the question. Now that the tariff has been settled, there is a great want of "issues" in the national domain, and an aspiring organization could well afford to appeal to popular support on the ground of unqualified hatred of the dance. The metto "Prohibition of Inauguration Balls" would look well on the campaign banners. For at least another four years, however, it is to be expected that our people will still continue to cherish their "relic of barbarism," and the more the ministers cry out against it the more inclined will they be to say, with Byron:

On with the dance let by be ancomface. serve nothing but encouragement. If, how On with the dance, let joy be unconfine t. No sleep till morn - when voith and pleasure meet.

Electrical Executions.

Although a law has been duly enacted by our legislators making death by electric shock a substitute for death by hanging in capital cases, it does not seem to be at all a sure thing that any crimbals will be specked to death under its provisi

The law seems to be enacted upon insufficient evidence as to the feasibility of its execution. Legislators generally know very little about electricity and its effects, and they seem to have taken the word of the Medico-Legal Society on the scientific aspects of the matter, without consulting any practical electricians. It is now found that men who handle electric apparatus practically do not care to recommend any method of killing people by shock, and there is likely to be

care to recommend any method of killing people by shock, and there is likely to be great difficulty in getting any electrician of remute to take charge of executions.

There were some features in the electrical-execution law that were good, but these features might be applied equally well to hangings. There is no need for the presence of a crowd around the gallows, any more than for a concourse of spectators around the death chair. Further, as we urged at the time this bill was pending in the legislature, it is not the main object of the law to make the death of the criminal as private and pleasant an affair to him as possible. There is something about hanging—about the ignominy of it and the physical horror of it—that appalls criminals. They dread it more than they dread anything else. They will do anything to escape from it. This fact is one of the best reasons in the world for the use of hanging, as a method of executing the law sceneence on criminals condomned to death.

Now that so much practical difficulty has arisen in the way of carrying out the new law nershaps our legislators may find that

arisen in the way of carrying out the new law, perhaps our legislators may find that it is best, after all, to go back to the old way.—New York Mail and Express.

Moody's Collection on a Train.

While Mr. Moody was coming up from Wallula Wednesday evening a citizen of that place began talking with Mr. Hunt in the presence of the evangelist about the new church being built in that railroad center, saying, among other things: "We lack \$100 of having money enough" "Well," said Mr. Hunt, "I told you when you got down to the last \$75 I would give that sum." There gam Mr. Moody said: "We ought to raise that \$.5 here. I will give \$7. How much will you give!" he asked a passenger. "I will give \$5 more," he respended, and in a few moments \$10 was raised. Thereupen Mr. Hunt called his assistants, Mesers. Wamsley and Creighton, from the foont of the car, stated the situation, and they promptly put up the remaining \$5. When Mr. Moody found that the \$25 had been contributed, he sang out: "This is the first time I ever took up a collection on a railroad for a church, but I made it win."—Walla Walla Union. new church being built in that railroad cen-

The Argentine Deeply in Debt.

Some alarm is beginning to be felt in fiuncial circles abroad over the extent of the borrowing that has been indulged in by Argentine Republic enterprises this year. Argentine Republic enterprises this year. The London Financial News prints a list of loans placed by Argentine companies during the year in Europe, which shows an enormous total of over \$185,000,00 for a pepulation of less than 3,500,000, or a sum more than three times greater than the estimated revenue for this year. It exceeds also the entire internal, foreign, and floating debt of that country a year ago. Such an expansion of credits can have no solid basis. A bubble seems to be blowing that must burst with bad results.